### EXHIBIT H



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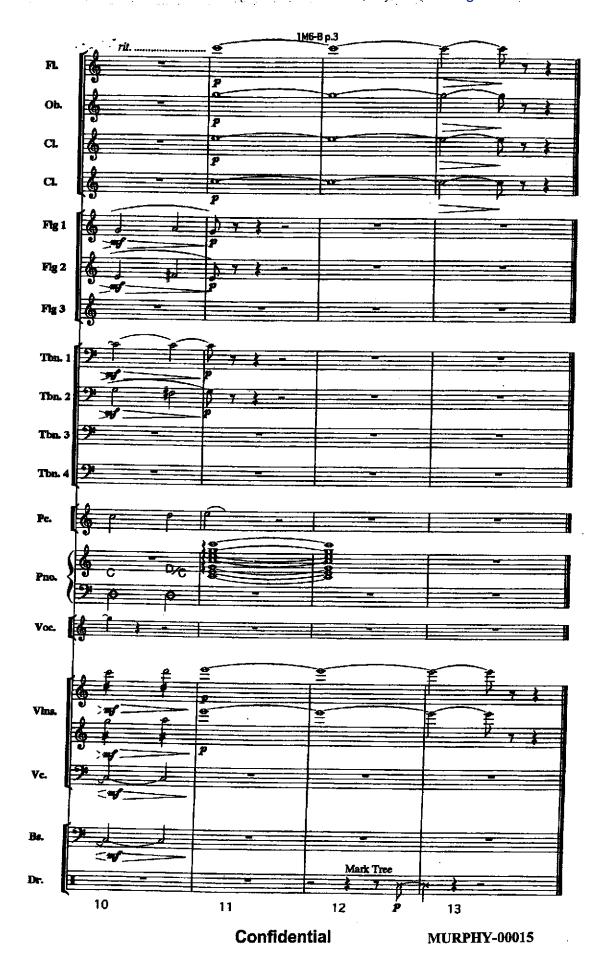












### EXHIBIT I



#### Sandy Wilbur, President

#### GLOSSARY OF COMMON MUSICAL TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT\*

For a very helpful explanation of how the piano keys relate to intervals, scales, and music notation, please go to: http://www.dolmetsch.com/musictheory6.htm

**BEAT** - Referring to the recurring pulse or rhythmic unit of music.

CHORD - Three or more related pitches that sound simultaneously or in close proximity. Chords are often numbered I, II, III, IV, V, etc. corresponding to the pitches of the scale on which the chord is based. All chords contain two or more INTERVALS. A major chord uses a major third interval on the bottom and a minor third interval on top. For example, in the key of C major, The I, IV, or V chords, (represented as C, F, and G) are major chords. A minor chord contain a minor third interval on the bottom and a major third interval on top. The II and VI chords are minor chords (represented as Dm and Am). A diminished chord uses two minor intervals one on top of the other. The VII chord is a diminished chord (represented as Bdim).

**FLAT** - (b) A half step below the letter pitch. db or d flat is the same pitch as c#.

**HARMONY** – The movement of intervals or chords over time. Harmonic rhythm refers to the duration and accent patterns of the intervals or chords in relation to one another.

**INTERVAL** - The distance between one pitch (or note) and the next. The distance is often measured in **STEPS**. A half step is the distance between each note in a chromatic scale (c to c#, e to f, b to c) while a whole step is two half steps (c to d, d to e, f to g, etc.) Two common intervals are referred to as a major third (c - e) and a minor third (a - c).

**KEY** - The tonal center to which all the other pitches are related. This is usually the first pitch (root or tonic) in the scale. A piece is said to be in the key of C major if it uses the "C" major scale, or, in the key of C minor, if it uses the C minor scale (see scale).

MEASURE (Often referred to as a BAR) - A unit of musical time, separated by a vertical line in a musical staff. Each measure contains a certain number of beats, determined by the METER of the piece or of the specific measure. When added together, the NOTES, representing pitches, and the RESTS representing periods of silence, must be equal to the number of beats in that measure.



Sandy Wilbur, President

MELODY - A horizontal succession of single pitches or notes, each with a specified duration. A MELODIC PHRASE is the grouping of notes into a unit or statement with a specific beginning and end. MELODIC CONTOUR refers to the shape of the phrase (as if one were to put lines between the notes on a graph). MELODIC RHYTHM refers to the duration and accent patterns of the note in relation to one another.

METER - A pattern of fixed units, or beats, by which a piece of music is measured. (See Measure.) Common meters are 4/4, 3/2, 6/8, etc., indicating that there are four, three or six beats in each measure (top number) while a quarter note, half note or eighth note gets one beat (bottom number).

PITCH - A specific sound on the scale of low to high that is based on frequency (or number of vibrations per second). The pitch "a" below middle c vibrates 440 times per second. The higher the pitch the higher the number of vibrations per second.

RHYTHM - The aspects of music pertaining to the organization of time, including duration of both sounds and silence, accent patterns found in the sounds, and silences that make up the musical and non-musical aspects of music. Beats, meter, measures, tempo all help define the rhythmic nature of a piece of music. Accent patterns found in both melody, lyrics, and harmony (melodic rhythm and harmonic rhythm, for example) all have rhythmic components.

RIFF - A repeated instrumental figure, (sometimes referred to as a vamp when used with vocals), which is used as a common performance practice in other works and is not related to the specific song (music or lyrics) but to the musical underpinning or arrangement of the song.

SCALE - The tonal foundation of most popular Western music is based on certain major and minor scales arranged as rising notes or pitches (Do - Re - Me - Fa- So - La - Ti -Do). The first pitch, Do (also referred to as the ROOT, or TONIC) is the most important pitch in the scale. All scales are made up of an arrangement of half steps, whole steps, and occasionally one and a half steps). A chromatic scale consists of all half steps (the black and white keys between one C and the next higher C on a piano, for instance)

Chromatic Scale c c# d d# e f f# g g# a a# b c e f b Major scale c d Minor melodic (up) c d ebg b c f bbMinor descending С d ebg ab



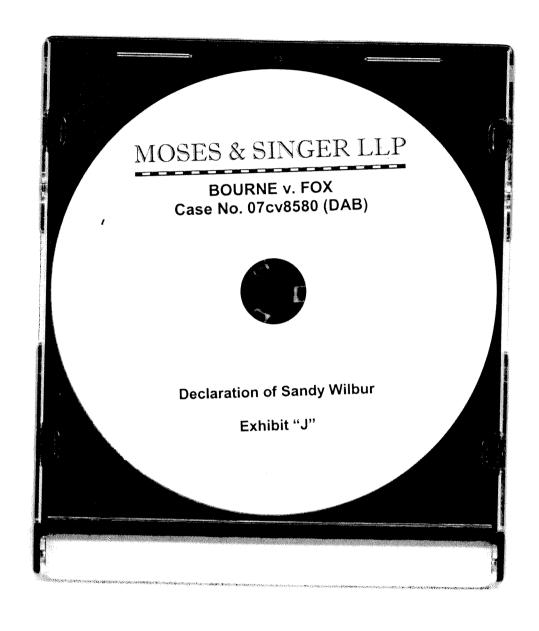
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SHARP - (#) A half step up from the letter pitch. c# or c sharp is the black note on the piano between c and d.

TEMPO - Speed or pulse, usually measured by how many beats per second are found in a piece of music.

\* The purpose of these brief definitions is to help get a better understanding of music as it relates to the music business generally and is not meant to be either legally accurate or complete. It is offered as a way to help the layman understand this particular report. This material is copyrighted by Musiodata / Sandy Wilbur Music, Inc. 2008 and any duplication of this material is prohibited without permission.

# EXHIBIT J MP3s Filed with Court



### EXHIBIT K

#### HARMONIC COMPARISONS (CHORDS NOTATED) BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING:

**1 DC** = Deposit Copy Sheet Music

**2 LF** = Lawrence Ferrara transcription of "Pinochio Song"

**3 BP** =Bourne Publishing Sheet Music

**4 SW** = Sandy Wilbur transcription of "Pinocchio song"

**5 LF** = L. Ferrara's transcriptions of "I Need A Jew" (Family Guy song) **6 SW** = S. Wilbur transcription of "I Need A Jew"

**7 MS** = Murphy score of "I Need A Jew"

**8 ML** = Murphy Leadsheet of "I Need A Jew"

#### **FIRST VERSE** (1-4 "When You Wish" 5 – 8 "I Need A Jew"

A	Bar 1	Bar 2	Bar 3	Bar 4	Bar 5	Bar 6	Bar 7	Bar 8
1 DC	C Aaug A7	Dm Dm7	G7	Cdim C	C Cdim	Am7 Dm	F G9	C G9 G7
2 LF	C Aaug A7	Dm Dm7	G7	Cdim C	Cmaj9 Cdim	Am7 Dm	F G9	C G9 G7
3 BP	C A7	Dm Dm7	G7	Cdim C	C Cdim	Dm	F G7	C G7
4 SW	C A7	Dm Dm7	G7	Cdim C	C/E Ebdim7	Dm7 D/F	F/G G7	C Dm7/G G7
5 LF	C C#dim7	F/A G/B	Am A1/2dim7	С	C Abaug/E	Fmaj7 F#dim	G	C Gsus G
6 SW	C C#dim	Dm G	Dm D#dim	C/E	C C#5	F F#dim	C/G Dm7/G Ddim7/G	C Dm7 G7
7 MS	C C#dim	Dm7 G7	Dm7 D#dim	Csus9/E	C E7#5	Fmaj7 F#dim	C/G Dm7/G G7b9	C Dm7 G7
8 ML	C C#dim	Dm7 G7	Dm7 D#dim	Em7	C E7#5	Fmaj7 F#dim	C/G Dm7/G G7b9	C Dm7 G7

#### **SECOND VERSE**

A1	Bar 1	Bar 2	Bar 3	Bar 4	Bar 5	Bar 6	Bar 7	Bar 8
1 DC	C Aaug A7	Dm Dm7	G7	Cdim C	C Cdim	Am7 Dm	F G9	С
2 LF	C Aaug A7	Dm Dm7	G7	Cdim C	Cmaj9 Cdim	Am7 Dm	F G9	С
3 BP	C A7	Dm Dm7	G7	Cdim C	C Cdim	Dm	F G7	С
4 SW	C A7	Dm Dm7	G7	Cdim C	C/E Ebdim7	Dm7 D/F	F/G G7	F/C C
5 LF	C C#dim7	F/A G/B	Am A1/2dim7	С	C Abaug/E	Fmaj7 F#dim	G	C D/C C
6 SW	C C#dim	Dm G	Dm D#dim	C/E	C C#5	F F#dim	C/G Dm7/G Ddim7/G	C D/C C
7 MS	C C#dim	Dm7 G7	Dm7 D#dim	Csus9/E	C E7#5	Fmaj7 F#dim	C/G Dm7/G G7b9	C D/C C
h	C C#dim	Dm7 G7	Dm7 D#dim	Em7	C E7#5	Fmaj7 F#dim	C/G Dm7/G G7b9	C D/C C

#### **B SECTION**

В	Bar 1	Bar 2	Bar 3	Bar 4	Bar 5h	Bar 6	Bar 7	Bar 8
1D	Fm Em	С	Dm Bbdim G7	Cdim C Am		D7	Fm	G7
2F	Fm Em	С	Dm Bbdim G7	Cdim C	C Am Am6 Am7	D7	Fm	G7
3B	Fm6 Em	С	Dm Gdim G7	Cdim C	Am	D7*	Fm6	G7
4W	Fm6/G G7	С	F/G Gdim G	Cdim C	Am	Ddim D	Fm6	G7
5F	C/G G13-7	G Eb/G	C/G G	Cdim C	Am E	Am Abaug C/G	Dm	G6
6W	Dm7/G Ddim7/G	Em7/G Ebdim7/G	Dm7/G Ddim7/G	Cdim7 C	F E7	Am7	Fm6/D	G7b9
7M	Dm9/G G13b9	Em7/G Eb9/G	Dm7/G G7b9 Dm7b5/G	B7/C Cmaj7	Dm7/G G7b9 Dm7b5/G	Am9 Am Am#7 Am7	Dm7b5	G13
8M	Dm9/G G13b9	Em7/G Eb9/G	Dm7/G	Fm/G C	F E7sus E7	Am7	Dm7b5	G13

#### THIRD VERSE

A2	Bar 1	Bar 2	Bar 3	Bar 4	Bar 5	Bar 6	Bar 7**	Bar 8 / 9
1D	C Aaug A7	Dm Dm7	G7	Cdim C	C Cdim	Am7 Dm	F G9	С
2 F	C Aaug A7	Dm Dm7	G7	Cdim C	Cmaj9 Cdim	Am7 Dm	F Gsus G	С
3B	C A7	Dm Dm7	G7	Cdim C	C Cdim	Dm	F G7	С
4W	C A7	Dm Dm7	G7	Cdim C	C/E Ebdim7	Dm7 D/F	F/G G7	С
5F	C C#dim7	F/A G/B	Am A1/2dim7	С	C Abaug/E	Fmaj7 F#dim	C/G Gsus G	C D/C C
6W	C C#dim	Dm G	Dm D#dim	C/E	C C#5	F F#dim	C/G Dm7/G	C D/C C
7M	C C#dim	Dm7 G7	Dm7 D#dim	Csus9/E	C E7#5	Fmaj7 F#dim	C/G Dm7/G G7b9	C D/C C
8M	C C#dim	Dm7 G7	Dm7 D#dim	Em7	C E7#5	Fmaj7 F#dim	C/G Dm7/G G13b9	С

NOTES: \*LF adds an extra measure here, but it appears as a retard rather than real time

<sup>\*\*</sup> Sheet music uses one measure while the vertical line adds another measure (8) making the following measure 9, 10, etc. in both "When You Wish Upon A Star" and "I Need A Jew" but not the sheet music

### EXHIBIT L

## COMPARATIVE TRANSCRIPTION FAMILY GUY SONG placed over PINOCCHIO SONG





### EXHIBIT M

### Clair de Lune (in C)



### Comparison of "Claire de Lune" and "Star" (in C) (First Seven Notes of Each)

